

industry, the Guide to Federal Funding for Education, volume one and volume two. They mark it as saying there are over 500 programs receiving funding that approach education.

As we begin a debate on who cares more about education and the impact that the Federal Government has on education, the most important question that we can ask before we do additional funding is what works and what is wasted. Is there not some money in these 700-plus programs, that go through 39 different agencies, that spend \$120 billion, to fund some of the President's new initiatives?

We do not need a new layer of programs. If we want some additional programs, now is the time to dig through these two binders, to go through this binder and say enough is enough, let us get reasonable, let us find out what works and what is wasted before we create any more programs.

THE ALEXIS HERMAN NOMINATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mrs. CLAYTON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mrs. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, Alexis Herman is more than qualified to serve as America's next Secretary of Labor.

None can question her training, experience and preparation for this position.

But, she brings more than those important qualities to the task.

She is a hard worker, with excellent skills, a reputation for fairness, superior intellect and is known to have the highest integrity and ethical conduct.

These are vital attributes as we begin to grapple with some of the toughest labor issues of our time.

The massive transition of millions from welfare to work will be greatly helped by the rich background of Ms. Herman.

And, the difficult budget issues we face in our efforts to reduce the deficit will be made easier by one who understands the complex, yet necessary tension between labor and management.

At this time in our Nation's history, we need leaders who are the best, the brightest, the most honest and honorable among us. Alexis Herman meets and exceeds all of those critical qualities. She has earned confirmation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CANADY] is recognized for 5 minutes.

[Mr. CANADY of Florida addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.]

THE FIGHT TO CURE DIABETES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. NETHERCUTT] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, March 19, 1997, is a very important day in the fight to cure diabetes. Between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. tomorrow, in the Rayburn House Office Building foyer, Members of Congress, the U.S. Senate, staff, family, and the public are invited to undertake a very important test. It is called a blood glucose test. It is free of charge.

It takes about 1 minute, and what will happen is this: If you show up in the Rayburn foyer tomorrow morning between 11 in the morning and 3 p.m., there will be a test administered. Your finger will be stuck and a drop of blood will be placed on a test strip and put into a little computer and it will measure your blood glucose level. That test will determine whether or not you may have diabetes.

This testing is part of an NIH, National Institutes of Health, study which will focus on a cure for diabetes, and literature will also be there available for members of the public and Members of Congress to learn about this very important disease. It is a very serious disease in our country.

Over 16 million Americans have diabetes. About half of that 16 million do not know that they have this disease and they will not be diagnosed until serious complications develop. Diabetes affects all races, both genders, all religions, Democrats, Republicans, it is indiscriminate. All are subject to becoming diabetic and over a million children in our country have insulin-dependent diabetes.

The incidence of diabetes is prevailing throughout the world. The earlier diabetes is diagnosed, the easier it is to slow the progression of this disease and prevent very, very costly complications; costly in terms of health status and dollars and cents.

This diabetes screening test on Capitol Hill is sponsored by the Congressional Diabetes Caucus. It has 51 Members of Congress who are associated in this fight to cure diabetes. This test is also in association with the Diabetes Prevention Program, which will conduct this test; Eli Lilly & Co.; the American Diabetes Association; the Juvenile Diabetes Foundation; the American Association of Diabetes Educators; the Endocrine Society; and many others who care deeply about curing this disease.

Diabetes is a silent disease. It is a serious disease. Taking this simple test could save your life. So I urge my colleagues and the staff who may be listening and watching and learning about diabetes, as well as the public, to come and take this test tomorrow in the Rayburn foyer from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. And I urge others across the country to take this simple test in your hometown or in your area and learn if

you have diabetes. It could save your life.

I hope that there will be a great turnout tomorrow, with a lot of press focusing on this very important and very serious disease.

KUWAITI POWS IN IRAQ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WELDON] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise this evening to highlight a serious issue that still has not been resolved, even though we have, in fact, seen the success of the operation of the United States and a number of other nations of the world in removing the illegal Iraqi Government from the independent nation of Kuwait. While we celebrate that fact that occurred on February 26, 1991, we must remember that the U.N. also passed resolutions 686 and 687 as part of a broad cease-fire agreement which was accepted by Iraq.

Now, there are those in this institution and around the country who think that we should begin to normalize, to some degree, relations with Iraq. But, Mr. Speaker, I think it is important that we in this institution highlight the fact that the government of Saddam Hussein and the Iraqi nation still has 608 people that are still unaccounted for.

These are prisoners of war that were taken hostage by the Iraqi Government. These include both military personnel and civilians. These are individuals who represent the broad spectrum of the population in Kuwait. They are husbands and wives, they are children, they are people who are not all Kuwaitis, in fact. In fact, there are a number of other nationalities who happened to be in Kuwait and who were taken hostage by Saddam and they still have not been accounted for.

My interest in this, Mr. Speaker, dates back to my chairing the Kuwaiti Task Force for the Human Rights Caucus, where we documented the atrocities Saddam perpetrated on the people of Kuwait both before and during the illegal occupation. But I also have one constituent who was, in fact, a POW captured by Saddam and actually was in the control of Iraqis up until we went and did the liberation.

This individual, who I took back to Kuwait with me 1 week after the liberation, has documented to me on a number of occasions the illegal actions of the Iraqi Government and the fact that there are these hundreds of people, who are ordinary people in many cases, who were not involved in the conflict itself, who are now being held against their will by the Iraqis.

Mr. Speaker, this is violation not only of the U.N. resolutions, it is a violation of every human rights agreement that this world acknowledges between countries. It is about time that America spoke out loudly and strongly that we will not sit idly by and allow